

than turn their backs, were cut down to the last man,

Guiscard in particular proved himself a hero in his first great fight and, says the rhyming chronicler grimly, redressed the difference of stature between his Normans and the boastful Swabians by strokes which lopped off heads left and right.¹ That day, as eventful in Norman history as Hastings, gave Lower Italy to the followers of Hurnfrey and Richard; the whole history of the Norman conquest turned upon the victory of Civitate.

Leo fell into the hands of the victors; they knelt at his feet with all respect and escorted him safely to Benevento. It seems, however, that Humfrey regarded him as his prisoner; the Pope was not able to leave Benevento till March, 1054, shortly after which (19th April) he died at Rome.²

The coalition shattered, Humfrey and Richard resumed their former designs. Fresh sons of Tancred arrived in Italy, William, Mauger, and Geoffrey; they were set to harass Lombard and Greek on the borders of Salerno, in the Capitanata,

. . . tagna
Corpora corporibus truncata minoribus
aequat,"

Guill. Ap., bk. ii., p,
260,

For the battle see also Amatus, iii., 39, 40. For the campaign,

see map 2 (the Norman states of Capua and Apulia) in this volume.

⁹ The negotiations between Leo and the Normans are obscure', see Chalandon, *La domination normande*, i., p. 140-2. The Pope however died without abandoning his projects against them.